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## S. to seek U.N. action on hostages

UNITED NATIONS, June 18 (R) -- The United States is actively seeking a new appeal to the Security Council in an effort to secure the release of American hostages held in Iran, a U.S. official said today. Miss Jill Schuker, spokeswoman for the U.S. State Department, said if a request were made for further meetings of the Security Council on the subject it might be made within the week or two. She indicated it would be a logical follow-up to the court's judgment against Iran and call for the release of hostages. Mr. Donald McHenry, the chief U.S. delegate, and Harold Saunders, an assistant secretary of state, both would be tomorrow with Mr. Adib Daoudy, the special U.N. representative who returned from a 27-day visit to Iran yesterday. Schuker said. After two sessions Secretary General Kurt Waldheim yesterday, Mr. Daoudy said he was "not pessimistic" about a successful outcome of the hostages crisis.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تلیمز یومیة سبیل تصدیر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

AMMAN, THURSDAY JUNE 19, 1980 — SHA'BAN 6, 1400

## Carbomb injures nine in Lebanon

BEIRUT, June 18 (AP) -- A booby-trapped car exploded inside a Palestinian refugee camp 40 kilometres east of Beirut today, and Palestinian sources said nine persons were injured and 13 single-story houses damaged. The car went off at the Galilee camp on the outskirts of the mountain town of Baalbek, and the perpetrators were not identified. It was the second booby-trap blast inside a Palestinian refugee camp in two weeks. The first blast rocked the Sabra camp near Beirut airport 14 days ago, when 12 refugees were injured. The Palestinian command accused "hostile quarters" of masterminding the explosions, strongly hinting that Israeli intelligence agents were responsible. In Beirut, leftist gunmen clashed with machine guns and hand-grenades at the Beirut quarter of Basta at sundown today, and police said two persons were killed and four others wounded. A booby-trapped car went off yesterday near the Farid Al Atrach casino at the Beirut quarter of Raouche, killing one person and injuring more than 25.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## O prepared receive C mission

June 18 (R) -- The Palestinian Liberation Organisation said today that it would be certain circumstances to mission from the European Economic Community (EEC). EEC summit meeting in last week issued a declaration that the PLO should be associated with Middle East negotiations. It also decided an exploratory mission to the East but did not reveal details. The exploratory mission to the Middle East consults us as an integral party of the peace process. We will accept a meeting with Mr. Hamad, PLO representative in Italy, told a press conference. While, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir today said at the EEC for its Middle East resolution which he said would be rejected by economic inter-



His Majesty King Hussein and President Carter addressing reporters at the south lawn of the White House following their talks in Washington Wednesday. The prime minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, is seen to the left of King Hussein.

## Despite differences over approach Hussein, Carter agree on ultimate goal of ME peace

WASHINGTON, June 18 (Agencies) -- His Majesty King Hussein and President Jimmy Carter today completed two days of talks and described their first meeting in two-and-a-half years as fruitful. The president told reporters there was complete agreement on the ultimate goal of peace in the Middle East and both sides had explored ways of settling their differences over approach. But he added that neither he nor King Hussein had tried to change the other's mind.

We have had the opportunity to bring to you... our feelings that a just and comprehensive peace must come in the area. We will do all we can toward that end."

Mr. Carter also said the United States, Israel and Egypt intended to pursue the "peace process" which Jordan has boycotted since the Camp David summit in September 1978. King Hussein told correspondents that the Palestinians on the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip must have the right to self-determination, a position Israel has rejected with U.S. support. The King said Jordan favoured "security for all, all there now, in the near future and in the future in the broadest sense." The two leaders spoke to reporters on the south lawn of the White House. "We explored the common basis on which we will cooperate in the future as we have in the past," Mr. Carter said. "We had a thorough discussion of what might be done to alleviate tensions in the Middle East and to deal with the threats to stability and security in the Persian Gulf and in the Southwest Asian region."

He said peace could only be achieved with a Palestinian solution "which would give the people of Palestine their legitimate rights on their soil." Mr. Carter and the King met for about 90 minutes today after publicly affirming their mutual commitment to Middle East peace despite the difference in their approaches. Mr. Carter, seeing King Hussein off in the White House driveway, took note of the King's view that there are "limitations" in the Camp David process and said his "advice and wise counsel will be very beneficial in the future."

## 'Coup plot' to topple Bani-Sadr

TEHRAN, June 18 (R) -- A newspaper supporting Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr today published what it said was evidence of a plot to overthrow him. The evening newspaper Islamic Revolution printed what it said was a transcript of a recording of remarks to an unidentified audience by Dr. Hassan Ayat, a member of the central committee of the clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party (IRP). Many details of the alleged plan were obscure, but it appeared intended to start in Iran's universities and to hinge around their closure last June 5. Islamic Revolution, in a commentary, interpreted it as a "coup plot" aimed at "toppling the president by creating some riots," but the text pointed only to efforts to discredit Mr. Bani-Sadr and to reduce him to figurehead status.

## Khaddam accuses Egypt of preparing Libya attack

BEIRUT, June 18 (R) -- Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam accused Egypt today of preparing to attack Libya, and said Syria would stand by the Libyans. In an interview published today Mr. Khaddam told the pro-Tripoli Lebanese newspaper As-Safir: "The decision is to form a society to consist of students and professors from universities all over the country... A strong rush will begin and it will happen to such an extent that Bani-Sadr will be completely crippled."

King Hussein travelled by motorcade from Blair House to the White House, a half-block away. He was greeted privately by the president. The last meeting between the two leaders followed a state dinner in the King's honour last night and a special midnight visit to the National Air and Space Museum, a favourite tourist attraction in the nation's capital. In speeches last night both leaders said Jordan would take a more active part in the search for peace and security. "Because of his own leadership and because of geo-

## Regional Briefs

IRAN, June 18 (Agencies) -- Saudi Arabia and Portugal decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level today, the official Saudi Press Agency reported. In Lisbon, officials said a foreign ministry statement. In Lisbon, officials said a foreign ministry statement. In Lisbon, officials said a foreign ministry statement.

IRAN, June 18 (R) -- Fourteen Iranians, including one man, were executed in various parts of the country today for ranging from drug peddling to rape. The official Pars News agency said that six "death dealers" convicted by a special anti-drug court were shot this morning. They were charged with selling and distributing narcotics, dealing in heroin, leading people into drug addiction and having contacts with international smugglers. They included a woman named as Fatemeh, who was additionally convicted of setting up brothels and selling women and girls into prostitution. In Hamedan, west of Tehran, five men were executed before a firing squad today after a military court convicted them on charges creating unrest in the area, arson, attempts to take prison staff hostage, committing sex acts, armed robbery and selling and distributing heroin. Three men convicted of highway robbery and rape on a near Kermanshah in western Iran were hanged today at the site of their crimes, Pars said.

## Saudi seeks improvements to make F-15s capable of attack

WASHINGTON, June 18 (R) -- Saudi Arabia is seeking improvements to make the F-15 fighter planes it has ordered from the United States capable of long-range attack. State Department officials said yesterday. Spokesman Tom Reston said the request was being considered in the context of changes in Middle East and Gulf security -- namely, the Soviet army's move into Afghanistan. Officials acknowledged that the improvements sought for the F-15, which was sold to the Saudis mainly for defence, would give it the range to reach Israel. The request appeared to pose a dilemma for the United States, which is sensitive to Israel's views but also counts on Saudi Arabia for much of its oil. Mr. Reston said the Carter administration had not yet decided to grant the request, which he indicated included additional bomb racks and fuel pods for the 60 F-15s ordered by the Saudis. The spokesman said he imagined there would be discussion with Israel about the issue. Mr. Reston added that the administration had an "ongoing dialogue" with the Saudis about their requirements under a long-standing military supply relationship between the two countries. "Our dialogue is sensitive to changes in the regional security atmosphere, such as the increased threat posed by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan," he said. "I would stress that in making our decisions we would consult closely with the Congress, as we have in the past, on questions of the appropriateness of military equipment in the Middle East and Persian Gulf regions."

Any F-15 improvements would be subject to approval by Congress, where Israel has strong political support. The members of the committees heard a full explanation from King Hussein on Jordanian and Arab views on the Middle East issue and the means to find a just and durable solution in the area, based on the complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied areas and the recognition of the rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people, as well as on guaranteeing security and stability for all the area's peoples.

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Abdul Halim Khaddam

"Our brothers in the Libyan Jamahiriya are facing heavy pressures, notably open preparations by the regime of (Egyptian President Anwar) Sadat to attack Libya... We will stand on the side of Libya and strengthen its potential to face any possible aggression," he stated. Cairo moved troops into its desert border zone with Libya after declaring a state of emergency there on Monday. The Egyptian government blamed Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi for escalating tension along the frontier. The Libyan government said today Egypt had made what amounted to a one-sided declaration of war by announcing the state of emergency along its western border and pushing up troops to the Libyan frontier. A statement by the Libyan secretary of foreign affairs, carried by the official JNA news agency, accused President Sadat of playing with fire and warned that Libya reserved the right of self-defence. It held Washington responsible for what Tripoli described as Egyptian aggression. The Libyan statement said the Egyptians had moved the bulk of these armed forces into the border region. Accusing U.S. planes of regularly violating Libyan air space, Tripoli said it wanted the world to know that "America is the instigator and is inciting and encouraging Sadat to commit aggression against the Libyan people."

## Bonn approves scheme to halt political asylum

BONN, June 18 (R) -- The West German cabinet approved a crash programme today aimed at halting the flood of people entering the country under Bonn's liberal political asylum laws, a government spokesman said. The measures, which the government wants parliament to approve by early next month, include banning those seeking asylum from working during their first 12 months in West Germany and denying them family allowances until their status is officially confirmed. All travellers from Turkey, Bangladesh and India will require visas under the plan. Spokesman Armin Gruenewald said the moves were necessary because only eight per cent of those requesting asylum here were found to be genuine cases. The rest, encouraged by legal guarantees of public housing and generous social benefits, were taking advantage of West Germany's traditionally liberal hospitality to victims of oppression, he said. Questioned on the visa requirement, Mr. Gruenewald said: "This is not a discriminatory measure but simply a recognition of the fact that most of the people who come here seeking asylum are quite clearly not asylum cases."

## Bonn offers to train Saudi armed forces

BONN, June 18 (R) -- West Germany has offered to provide training areas on its territory for Saudi Arabia's expanding armed forces, a defence ministry spokesman said today. The offer was made during talks yesterday between Defence Minister Hans Apel and his Saudi counterpart, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, who is accompanying King Khalid on a four-day state visit to Bonn. "The minister explained our readiness to assist the Saudi armed forces by providing them with training places here in the Federal Republic," the spokesman said. But he ruled out the possibility of West German military advisers being sent to Saudi Arabia, saying that Britain was already undertaking considerable training work there. King Khalid had an hour-long meeting with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today during which western Europe's Middle East policy, the Afghan crisis and security topics were discussed. A statement published by Mr. Genscher's Free Democratic Party (FDP) said the two men agreed that "beyond a solution to the acute Afghanistan crisis... everything must be done to support third world countries in securing and maintaining their political and economic independence and self-sufficiency."

## Iran, June 18 (R) --

Mr. Taqi Farahani, appointed by President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr as managing director of Iran's state television (VTV) submitted his resignation today after more than a month in the post, a presidential spokesman said. Presidential spokesman Mousavi Garmarudi told Reuters it was not yet known whether Mr. Bani-Sadr would accept the resignation. The newspaper Kayhan today printed what it said was Mr. Farahani's letter of resignation to the president, which said he had been unable to coordinate the various power centres within the organisation and that he was submitting his resignation "in view of the sensitive situation of the country."

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# Jordan Times

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## Cooperation in the wake of modernisation

By Norah Barger  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

ALLAN, June 18 -- A unique two-week training course ended today in this bucolic forested village in the Balqa district.

An agricultural area, Balqa is rapidly being depleted of the labour of its young people who are lured by the services and higher pay available in the cities. As families are scattered all over the kingdom, traditional tribal structures and ways of organising life are breaking down. The women live easier lives than their mothers did, but are less satisfied.

The local leadership, qualified in offering traditional forms of government, has been unable adequately to respond to these problems posed by modernisation. To help them deal with these new challenges, the 'Allan Community Centre'—which began operating a year ago—sponsored a two-week training course on social development for 38 local leaders in the area, whose graduates will be presented diplomas by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan next week.

The centre is under the Ministry of Social Development, which received funds for the course from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The participants saw films and were given lectures by representatives of government agencies and university professors on social development.

They also participated in discussions with officials on the problems they are facing in their rural area. The idea of the course has been to involve community leaders in social development, rather than to have all decisions made by distant government officials.

"We learned during the course that we are responsible for development here," Mr. Khaled Marmouri, a farmer who is the assistant mayor of a nearby village, Umm Jozeh, told the Jordan Times. "Before we thought the government must do everything for us, but now we know that we have a great role to play side-by-side with the government."

Another participant, Mr. Saleh Ubeidat, a district officer for Al Arda in Balqa, said he had learned the importance of setting priorities for the most fundamental projects and the necessity of long-term planning. Participants also learned, he said, that the government is not monolithic. Each development project requires cooperation with different government agencies.

A group of the leaders said that they had known nothing about the centre -- which lay inactive for two years after it was completed in 1977 -- before they took the course. "We now know it is for our benefit," said one, with evident enthusiasm.

They now also have a clear idea of what they expect from the centre. Mr. Mohammad Amad, the district officer for Zaf, voiced the feelings of all when he said it should focus on economic development. In the 'Allan area, they explained, this means the improvement of means of production in agriculture.

The leaders explained how areas like theirs have suffered as Jordan's economy has become more cash-and-less barter-oriented. Their young people have migrated to Salt and Amman to work at salaried jobs, and have become used to the services in the cities.

"We don't have enough people to take care of the land," declared one leader. "I am sure our young people would stay here and others would return if we had running water, electricity, education and health care."

The 'Allan Community Centre, in fact, will cooperate with government agencies to provide such services to the villagers as part of an effort to make the 'Allan area a "model of integrated socio-economic development," according to Mr. Isam Zawawi, director of the centre.

The men would also like to see the centre offering technical courses, such as carpentry, as well as lectures on what the centre is about so the people in the district will become involved in its activities.

Mr. Marmouri was adamant that lectures be given on social awareness, and was particularly keen that the centre offer many services for women. Dissatisfaction with the ills that have beset rural women due to modernisation was eloquently voiced by Abu Jalal, the mayor of 'Allan. "Before, our women were strong," he said. "They worked in the fields with men, had their babies there, nursed them and never complained. Now they stay in the house all day, have babies with the help of doctors, sleep 40 days afterwards, feed them 40



The 'Allan Community Centre, nestled in the hills of Balqa and they always complain."

With great approval, Mr. Marmouri talked of the "very mysterious thing" the centre had wrought by offering sewing courses in the past year. "It has made them (the women) leave their houses, forget their old customs and habits and bring in income to the family."

He would like to see literacy classes as well as lectures for women on child care, home economics, nutrition and health. "If our people are in good health, they will become good producers," he explained.

The centre plans to introduce more training courses for women, a mother and child health care centre, literacy classes and nutrition programmes in addition to setting up two model kitchens for teaching home economics. It already has a day care unit for the children of women attending the centre.

As a way to make more contact with local women, the centre is running a summer club for girls that will offer sports and instruction in sewing and handicrafts on a daily basis for two months.

The centre is now organising a training course similar to the one that just ended, for women local leaders.

For boys, a youth club has been organised. It has been provided with sport equipment and a hall at the centre. The local leaders hope the club will help solve the problem of the "idleness" of their youth during summer vacation. One project has already been lined up for them: construction of a playground. It will be built on six dunums of land that the mayor of 'Allan has donated to the centre in a gesture of goodwill and appreciation.

The high points of the training course were field trips to the Jordan Valley and the Hai Nazzal Community Centre in Amman. In an outburst of enthusiasm, one of

a centre for research and training of community leaders by serving not only the country, but the entire Middle East. Fourteen Arab countries have already accepted it as a regional centre and in September it will host the first regional training course in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA). United Nations experts will teach the course—which will focus on how to communicate ideas on development—to 25 community leaders from 12 Arab countries.

These ambitious plans for 'Allan have been made possible largely through the support of UNICEF and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). Mr. Zawawi explained.

A three-year agreement signed with UNICEF last year will provide the centre with equipment and means of transport as well as financing for five training courses—including the one completed today—and a number of studies on community development all over Jordan. The results of the studies will be reviewed with leaders of the areas so that they can have a hand in planning needed services.

The UNFPA will provide five experts in planning for social development with an emphasis on involvement of community leaders. The agency is also providing equipment and will sponsor research and training programmes.

## Salah calls for development of Arab information media

AMMAN, June 18 (JNA) -- Participants in the 11th General Conference of Arab National Committees for Education, Culture and Science heard a call for the interaction of information media with development when they resumed their meetings at Al Hussein Youth City today.

The Under-secretary of the Ministry of Information, Mr. Peter Salah, said in a speech at the beginning of the morning session that the information media must work to change the habits of contemporary man as part of the process of development. He emphas-

ised the need for the media to direct their efforts at the general public of their country.

Mr. Salah also commented on the frustration felt in the Arab World, which is subject to an irresistible flow of information from foreign news media. He criticised the Arab inability to convey Arab viewpoints to the world through what he called the "iron curtain" of the western news media.

Mr. Salah called for a new, strong effort to develop the Arab information system, based on defining Arab technological resources, training staff to operate the Arab communications satellite (Arabsat) which will be ready in 1983 and providing academic training to enable the Arab press to provide high quality information and news at high speed. He said information originating in the Arab World should be brought up to the standard of foreign information so that the Arab voice could be heard in the West.

## Local News Brief

AMMAN, June 18 (JNA) -- The Cabinet at today's session by the Agriculture Minister and acting Prime Minister, Rimawi, formed the Jordanian delegation to the conference of the Arab culture ministers which will be held from June 28 to 31. It will include Minister of Culture Taher Hikmat, Mr. Khalid Mahaddin, director general, Department and Mr. Usamah Migdadi, administrative ministry.

AMMAN, June 18 (JNA) -- Working sessions of the project implementation resumed at the Public Administration in Amman today. The seminar is organised by the Department at the Ministry of Labour in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Western Asia. In today's conference discussed a study submitted by the UN Programme on the subject of planning and ways to managing process succeed. Dr. Amal Kabus, a professor of Aleppo University, also submitted a study on profits information exchange.

AMMAN, June 18 (JNA) -- The president of the Jordan Red Crescent Society, Dr. Ahmad Abu Qourah, has invited to his Turkish counterpart, Dr. Kemal I number of the members of the Turkish Red Crescent. Jordan for talks on cooperation between the two societies and international conferences.

AMMAN, June 18 (JNA) -- The second class of an Computer Training Centre graduated in a ceremony Royal Scientific Society (RSS). RSS Director General A spoke at the graduation ceremony, and conveyed to the congratulations of his Royal Highness Crown Prince Regent. He also praised the efforts of the institute's professors in teaching the students.

AMMAN, June 18 (JNA) -- A group of Jordanian Amman today aboard an Alia airliner bound for Athens was the first to be organised by the Jordanian Tourism Company, otherwise known as Umtoours. The company, earlier this year with a capital of JD 100,000. It is a local travel agents formed with the aim of improving its services to Jordanian tourists.

AMMAN, June 18 (JNA) -- The Development Bank of Villages has given loans to several villages in Irbid District to implement road, electricity, water and school projects. The bank granted Kafr Sum, Sahm and Hubras a loan of JD 20,000. It also granted a loan to Malka amounting to JD 15,000 and to Umm Qais Municipality 3,000.

AMMAN, June 18 (JNA) -- The military governor has sentenced passed by the military court imprisoning Mohammad Salem and Mr. Mohammad Daoud Odeh for three months, and fining them JD 10 each after they were convicted on charges of offering bribes to a public servant.

AMMAN, June 18 (JNA) -- The military governor has sentenced passed by the military court fining about 50, 25 each for violation of the Supply Ministry regulations.

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3. The ability to read, write and speak Arabic and English.

Qualified candidates may send applications with photocopies of diplomas and service certificates to: P.O. 382, Amman, Jordan and/or telephone 22970, Amman arrange for an interview.

## Unsettling necessity

PRESIDENT Carter the other day made an unusually critical remark about Israeli settlement policies and practices in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Conceding that these settlements were being established "under the aegis and with the sponsorship, and sometimes the financing, of the Israeli government," Mr. Carter observed that this practice was hardly calculated to reassure the Palestinians or anyone else about the seriousness of the Begin government's willingness to make peace.

Jordan has, understandably, been at the forefront of Arab endeavours to make the world aware of the true extent of Israeli settlement policies and practices. This topic was certain to have been among the crucial points put to President Carter by His Majesty King Hussein during their just-completed talks in Washington. It is to be hoped that the U.S. administration, by acquiring a better and fuller understanding of the dimensions of this crucial component of Israel's policies of aggression, annexation and colonisation, will in future take the initiative to bring such practices--part of the overall matrix of occupation--to an end before any serious discussions about peace can be contemplated.

The point is already fast approaching--if not here already--where the militant Jewish nationalists and religious fanatics who are spearheading the drive for stepped-up settlement in the West Bank will have the upper hand with the Begin regime or any alignment that may soon supplant it. It will become impossible to dislodge these settlers from the West Bank without engendering the type of bloodshed of which these extremists are already proving to be expert practitioners.

Israel's friends in the United States Congress, such as Senator Henry Jackson, are already warning the Begin regime that its "intransigent position" on the settlements question is "not politically sound" and is resented by the majority of the American people. This indicates a further danger--that a beleaguered Begin regime could one day soon take even the most cautious steps to curb the militant settlers--just as it has placed extremist leader Meir Kahane under the type of "administrative detention" normally reserved for Arabs--and, by so doing, claim that it is making a great concession for peace and "demand" commensurate concessions from the Arab side. With their known capacity for obfuscation, the Israelis could conceivably persuade their supporters of the "correctness" of such a position.

The point here is that such trickery as Israel has already manifested in the "peace" negotiations to date (under which it has in fact consolidated and strengthened its hold on the occupied territories apart from Sinai) is no substitute for a real willingness to talk about peace and territorial withdrawal. The point also is that the settlements are not simply an increasing threat to the regime which has put them there, but are illegal, quasi-military outposts on occupied and expropriated private Arab land, and that they therefore violate every known principle of international law.

As with so many of the crucial issues--such as the need first and foremost to end the occupation itself--Israel has so far managed to avoid coming to terms with a literally unsettling necessity: simply put, the settlements must be dismantled as a prior condition to peace talks. President Carter must now know that. He should use his country's leverage with Israel to make it happen.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The official talks which began between His Majesty King Hussein and U.S. President Carter in Washington on Tuesday received considerable attention--not only in the Arab region, but from various concerned parties around the world. Chief among the reasons for this concern are:

-- Jordan's position -- in the forefront of the Arab countries devoted to the cause -- its active role in strengthening Arab ranks, and its clarity of vision.

-- The timing of the Hussein -- Carter talks. They come after the European summit and just before that of Western industrial countries. This timing is obviously not a coincidence. The talks will naturally tackle, in its light, the current options and suggestions in the search for a just and comprehensive settlement as seen from the Jordanian and the American sides.

-- The Israeli terrorist and settlement practices in the occupied Arab territories. These have reached a level which threatens to engulf the region in dangerous turmoil. This is a dangerous issue the talks cannot overlook.

King Hussein emphasised in his response to President Carter's welcoming speech that Jordan believes in its commitments. This is a significant declaration, at both Arab and international levels. AL DUSTOUR: Making the Arab voice heard in various international arenas is part of Arab political strategy. The United States is one of these arenas, the one most in need of an Arab presence. Therefore we should not allow our enemies to register victories there at the expense of our cause and nation.

His Majesty King Hussein, who has always defended the cause of his nation with reason, right and pan-Arab responsibility, knows how to address the Americans and make them realise the dangers of their administration's policy and its support for the forces of aggression in the region. The King knows how to put Americans face to face with a true picture of the Arab movement towards just and honourable peace, and with the Zionist movement of aggression pursued by Israel on Arab land and against the Palestinian people.

In the light of the latest international developments which have nudged the efforts to achieve peace in the right direction -- most recently, the European group's clear step towards agreement with the collective Arab stand -- King Hussein's efforts now concentrate on Washington, to convince the administration there of the necessity of developing its Middle East policy in a way that can practically serve requirements of peace and of respect for the Palestinian people's rights, which rights it has consistently overlooked, encouraging Israel to follow suit.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

The French Cultural Centre is holding a documentary exhibition entitled "Des Metiers et Des Hommes". Drawings and photographs of a wide range of human activities will be on display until June 29. Visiting hours are 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 8 p.m.

The Goethe Institute, in cooperation with Luftansa Airlines, presents a cartoon exhibition entitled "Follow Me" on the subject of aviation since the start of the century. The exhibition is open during office hours.

The British Council presents an informal exhibition of watercolours and oil paintings by the Jordanian artist Ammar Khamash, whose work consists mainly of local landscapes. The exhibition will be shown in the centre's exhibition hall during office hours.

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# The Judaisation of Jerusalem: East and West 1948-1980

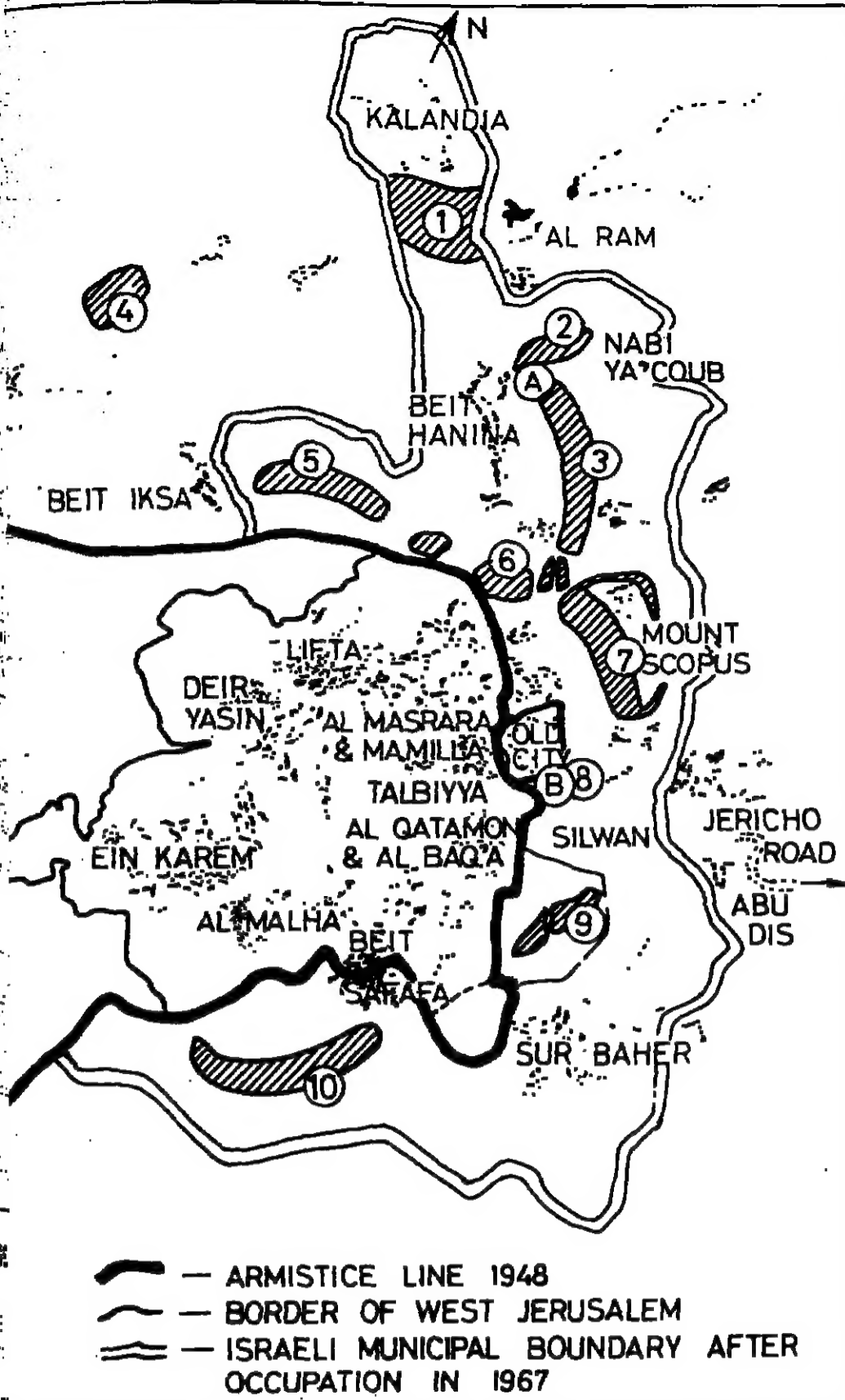
MAP is adapted by Palestinian researchers living in the West Bank from one published in the 'Jerusalem Post' accompanied by an article entitled "Building a new Jerusalem".

It shows the gradual takeover of the whole of Jerusalem by the Israelis. The encirclement of the city by Jewish settlements will be complete with the construction of Ein Shemesh urban settlement, which will cut off the last remaining approach still open to the Arabs on the East side of the city. Although outside present municipal boundaries, this town will eventually be merged into the

municipality if the Israelis carry out their proposed plan to extend Jerusalem's boundaries. The map also shows that even the Israeli Jerusalem of pre-1967 was predominantly Arab owned. An estimated 70 per cent of the land in West Jerusalem belonged to Palestinian landowners. Among the Israeli landmarks built on Arab land are the Knesset and

the renowned Hadassah Hospital. The Knesset sits on about 50 dunums belonging to two Arab landowners from Lifta and Ramallah (the site is in Lifta) and the Hadassah Hospital in Ein Karem is on land belonging to local residents.

The Arab population of West Jerusalem has been whittled down to a few families. The Israeli takeover of East Jerusalem: Details of how many Jewish settlers moved into the Arab villages, amount of land taken over and from whom. The Israeli land seizures took place in three distinct phases to date, in 1968, 1970 and within the last year. Lands seized in 1968 were in the areas now called Rumot Eshkol, French Hill, Qalandia and Neve Yaacov, as well as the Old City. In the second wave of seizures, in August 1970, the Israelis set up Gilo, East Talpiot and Ramot. In the present wave, land owned by residents of Beit Hanina has been expropriated for a planned settlement, Neve Yaacov South, which will complete the ring of settlements on the northeast of the city and connect the existing settlement of Neve Yaacov to French Hill. The Israelis have also recently expropriated land from Beit Hanina for a proposed motorway to connect Atarot to Ramot. These two seizures will complete the fortress around the Palestinian residential area centred on Beit Hanina, and prevent the Arab residents from expanding in building construction. Within the Old City, where about 6,500 Arab residents in the Jewish Quarter (which despite its name was two thirds owned by Arabs) have been evicted since 1967; the evictions continue near the Western Wall. More details on Jewish settlements in East Jerusalem: 1. Atarot Industrial Park: 1,500 dunums of land expropriated, all privately owned, seized from landowners who are, Jerusalem residents. For Israeli industries only. 2. Neve Yaacov: A pre-1948 Jewish settlement site today used as an Israeli army base with an adjacent housing block. Land expropriated from Jerusalem residents amounted to 1,500 dunums. There are some 4,000 apartments, housing more than 11,000 people. 3. Neve Yaacov South: A 10,000-apartment complex proposed five years ago to link Neve Yaacov and French Hill. Status uncertain. 4. Givon: A large residential development proposed near the site of a present Gush Emunim settlement. This is outside the Israeli municipal boundary. 5. Ramot: Two thousand dunums expropriated from landowners in Beit Ikka and Beit Hanina. The nearby village of Nabi Samu'il, consisting of 50 homes, was destroyed in 1970, and 350 villagers forcibly evicted from their homes. With only 3,000 of a planned 8,000 units completed or under construction this is the least developed of existing projects. The present population numbers about 8,000. 6. French Hill, Ramot Eshkol, etc: The first Israeli housing projects were built here, linking Mount Scopus with West Jerusalem. Three thousand six hundred dunums were seized from landowners of Lifta, Issawiyeh, Anata and Jerusalem. One house was destroyed on site in 1972 but an attempt to destroy other houses was resisted by landowners. The current Jewish population in these areas numbers nearly 20,000. 7. Mount Scopus: The Hadassah Hospital and the Hebrew University have been reopened and expanded in what was a pre-1967 Jewish enclave. 8. Jewish and Moghrabi quarters: Of the 6,500 Palestinians evicted by the Israelis between 1971 and 1980, the majority were refugees from 1948 as well as many long-term residents. About 135 houses in the Moghrabi quarter adjacent to the Western Wall were demolished following the June 1967 war. The present area of the Jewish Quarter is about twice the 1948 size. The present Jewish population numbers about 2,000 and the land seized about 20 dunums - 14 dunums having been taken from private owners. 9. East Talpiot: Of the 2,000 dunums seized, 500 dunums were in the former U.N. zone and the rest taken from Sur Baher and Sheikh Sa'd landowners. The present population in this settlement is about 7,000. 10. Gilo: Four thousand dunums expropriated from residents of Shrafat, Beit Jala, Beit Safafa and Jerusalem. Some 2,000 housing units out of 8,000 to 9,000 planned have so far been built. Three thousand two hundred are currently under construction. Present population: about 6,000. The present total population in Israeli settlements in East Jerusalem is about 55,000. That is half the Palestinian population, estimated in 1980 to be about 110,000. These conclusions are drawn from a census carried out by the Israelis for the Municipality of Jerusalem in 1979. The projected Israeli population for 1985 is 100,000. Israeli land seizures in occupied Jerusalem cannot be contested in court by the Palestinian owners, since the Israelis claim the seizures are for "public purposes". In the rest of the West Bank it is possible for the Palestinians to contest seizure of land if it can be proved to be privately owned (only one such appeal has so far been successful - that of Elon Moreh last year), but the Israelis will hear no appeals on land within Jerusalem itself.



Jerusalem showing the never-ending loss of land to the Israelis, first in the western part of the city in 1948, and now in the east since 1967. The map has been adapted by Palestinian researchers and published in the 'Jerusalem Post'.

- 8. Jewish and Moghrabi quarters
- 9. East Talpiot
- 10. Gilo

Pre-1948 Jewish areas which came under Jordanian government jurisdiction, taken back by the Israelis in 1967:

A. "Neve Yaacov" kibbutz, B. Jewish quarter and Western Wall. Note on Arab land within West Jerusalem: Lifta, Deir Yasin, Ein Karem and Al Malha are the names of Arab villages which have now all but disappeared and Talbiyya, Al Qatamon, Al Baqa, Al Masrara and Mamilla are the names of residential areas.

# Making it as a woman artist in Damascus

By Pat McDonnell  
Special to the Jordan Times

DAMASCUS -- Nowhere in the world is it easy to succeed as a painter, so imagine the obstacles faced by a woman in Syria trying to establish herself as an artist.

"It's not an easy row to hoe for men. As for me, I give classes in art in a teachers' college and put on exhibitions whenever I manage to produce enough work in my spare time." So said Miss Leyla Nseir, who has been acclaimed by many critics as the best woman artist in Syria.

On Monday 50 new pen and ink and pencil sketches by Miss Nseir went on view in the Soviet Cultural Centre. "Samples of Life" is the title she has selected for this moving collection of works, which capture human pain and joy better than a camera.

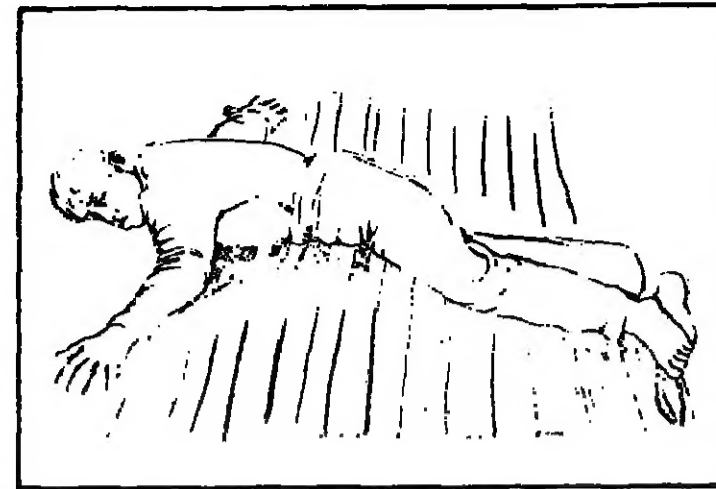
Several sketches are distinctive for their delicacy. From a distance, they appear to be blank pieces of white paper on the wall, but from close up, one sees thin pencil lines outlining the human anatomy in a meticulously realistic style which still has an original flair.

Miss Nseir is conscious of body language, and she captures the angle of a hand or foot to convey the sadness, joy or fatigue of her subject. "The hands and feet express the emotions as well as the eyes do," she said. "I've sketched people in the street or on the bus because they are the people the viewer can sympathise or identify with."

Another group of sketches are of blind children. "I asked them to be my models because I discovered the blind have special body movements that show their emotions," she said. "And don't you agree they are just as sweet and loving as children who aren't handicapped?"

Her pen and ink sketches take a more stylised approach: the models in this group often are pregnant women. "I like women, I am a woman and I think pregnancy is a very special time in a woman's life. I especially like the contours of a body that is about to give life," she said.

Miss Nseir does not envisage marriage in the near future.



Leyla Nseir's better-than-a-camera style is demonstrated in this pencil sketch of a reclining boy.

"When would I have time to paint if I had to cook and take care of a husband?" she remarked. "It's not that I'm against marriage, but it would take a special man to understand me and my need to work at this time in life."

She was born and raised in Latakia. "My father was always involved in his work, but my mother loved literature and encouraged me when she learned I wanted to study art," she continued. "When I received a scholarship to study at the Fine Arts Academy in Cairo, my mother was delighted. There were no objections from my father that I would be living in Egypt, because it was what mother wanted."

Wryly, Miss Nseir said she was strictly an average student when she entered the Cairo academy, "but the professors liked my work and urged me to keep working to develop my talent."

And that she has. After graduating from the academy in 1963, she returned to Syria to teach art in high schools and she began joining group exhibitions in Syria and Europe. Her first individual exhibitions at the Latakia Arab Cultural Centre in 1971 and Damascus Arab Cultural Centre in 1972 were well received by the critics. Both featured expressionistic oils.

Her painting was disrupted at this time by ill health. A battery of doctors finally discerned that the lead in oil paints was poisoning her, and she has since limited herself to the media of pen and pencil.

At her exhibition last month in Al Sha'b Gallery it was interesting to observe the brotherly pride male artists took in her work. "We don't make special favours for Leyla: she's the best woman artist in Syria and we're proud to exhibit her work," said Butros Khazen of Al Sha'b Gallery.

Commented short story writer Tawfiq Al Asadi: "Everyone knows the work of Leyla Nseir, not because she's a woman, but because she's talented."

Miss Nseir also illustrates children's books, and she is attempting to develop a new technique of painting on glass for her next

exhibition. She also writes poetry which deals with women and the challenges they face in gaining social equality.

When asked about the chances of her opening a gallery, she replied: "With the high cost of rentals in Damascus, I can't afford a proper apartment -- how could I support a gallery?"

Summing up her career at this point, Miss Nseir says she doesn't feel discriminated against now that she has established a reputation: whatever problems she has are shared by male artists.



Syrian artist Leyla Nseir

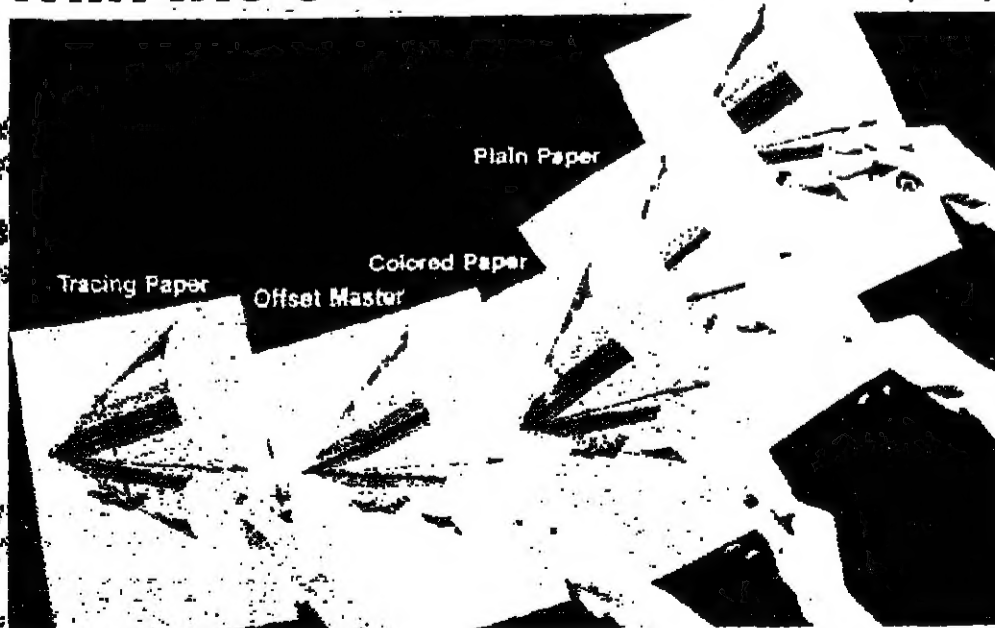
## TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be summery, with north-westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

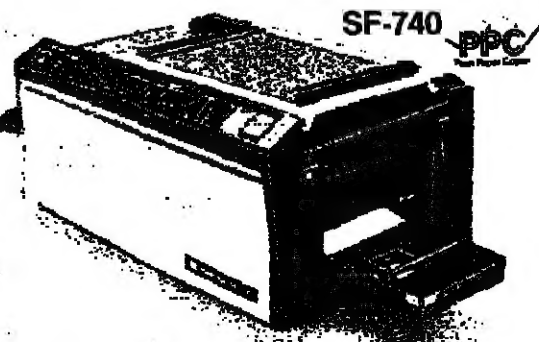
	Overnight		Daytime	
	low	high	low	high
Amman	17	30		
Aqaba	24	39		
Deserts	18	34		
Jordan Valley	22	38		

The high temperature in Amman on Wednesday was 29, while that in Aqaba was 39.

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EEC's DECLARATION ON THE MIDDLE EAST.

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## World shortage of sugar anticipated

LONDON, June 18 (R) — A worsening world shortage of sugar is threatening to cause a sugar price explosion similar to that in 1974, which fuelled inflation and disrupted supplies, commodity traders and market analysts say.

Such a steep increase in the price of sugar, which is widely used in the food and drink industries, will inevitably raise the cost of many other products, they believe.

The one factor which may hold down a leap in the sugar price is consumer resistance — in other words a deliberate decision to use less sugar as the price rises, the analysts say.

Already this year, the price of sugar has doubled on world markets. It now trades at about 39 cents a pound (0.4 kilogramme), compared to 20 cents a pound at the beginning of 1980 and lows of below 10 cents a pound last year. The record price set in 1974 was

around 65 cents a pound.

A chief reason for the sugar shortage is a bad harvest this year in some key cane and beet producing countries, such as Cuba, the Soviet Union, Peru, South Africa, Thailand and India.

This has led to forecasts that world sugar stocks will fall to critical levels next year. Traders agree these predictions have been the main factor driving up prices.

Projections for the current sugar year, which ends next September, suggest that demand will exceed supply by at least six million tonnes. World production is put at around 85 million tonnes and consumption at more than 91 million.

That would leave stocks of only about 24 million tonnes at the start of the 1980/81 year in September, the lowest level for several years.

Many analysts see consumption again outstripping production

next year and thus say stocks are likely to fall well below the level needed for smooth flow of sugar to the world's sugar industries.

Prospects for the 1980/81 crop at present seem little better than this year's.

The effects of sugar rust disease in Cuba, which cut back its latest crop by about one million tonnes and forced its main customer, the Soviet Union, to buy heavily on already tight Western markets, are likely to last into next year.

The legacy of a drought in countries like South Africa, Peru and Thailand will also be felt in 1981.

Experts are also predicting that a three-year run of excellent beet crops in the European Common Market will end next year.

Analysts say that with consumption forecast to increase slightly, there is no chance of supply meeting demand in 1981 and the signs point to a price explosion early in the year. But there is one

factor which sugar experts believe could restrain a further steep rise in prices — how consumers will react.

The 1974 sugar boom was followed by a rapid collapse in prices in 1975 after consumers surprised traders by sharply cutting back their use of sugar. Prices dropped further in the next few years because of increased production brought on by the high 1974 values.

Few analysts are sure at what point prices will persuade consumers to cut back, but some say there are already signs of consumer resistance, particularly in developing countries.

Rising sugar prices will also accelerate a switch to alternative sweeteners such as corn syrup and prompt producers to try to step up output, analysts say. Thus even if prices go to record levels, they are likely to fall again in later years.

## France's economic slump expected to continue

PARIS, July 18 (R) — Latest economic indicators in France, including a record trade deficit, point to a slow-down, with painful consequences for jobs, that bankers expect to persist at least to the end of the year.

Figures disclosed yesterday showed that the French trade deficit deteriorated sharply in May to 7.23 billion francs (\$1.76 billion) compared with 2.04 billion francs (\$496 million) in April.

One day earlier the labour ministry said that unemployment on a seasonally adjusted basis went up in May for the seventh month running to reach 1.47 million, 2.3 per cent more than in April and 6.2 per cent more than a year ago.

The harsher economic climate has prompted France's two main union groups to put aside political differences and join next Wednesday in a day of national stoppages in support of better treatment for the lowest paid and shorter working hours.

Other pointers to the slow-down this week were National Statistics Institute estimates that industrial production has been

stagnant for three months up to April and that household consumption of manufactured goods fell by 1.9 per cent last month.

In its latest analysis of the French economic outlook, the Bank of France said this week that a pause in economic growth observed in April had been confirmed in May, and forecast that sluggishness would continue until the end of the year. But the French employers' federation said the effects of the slowdown now setting in would be limited.

The French foreign trade ministry said the sharp rise in the May trade deficit was caused mainly by a fall in exports from all sectors of the economy related to the high incidence of public holidays during the month. Rises in energy import costs, which now represent 30 per cent of France's total import bill, also contributed to the deficit.

In a front page editorial, the daily newspaper *Le Figaro* said "There is no room for further doubt. The economic situation is going to worsen. All indicators point in the same direction. We are threatened by recession."

## Yamani stresses oil moderation price

OSLO, Norway, June 18 (AP) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani last night termed the world situation explosive because of the economic crisis in both undeveloped and industrialised countries. He denied that the present economic situation is a result of increased oil prices alone.

He insisted that his country will try to keep oil prices at their present levels and stressed that Saudi Arabia charges \$4 less per barrel than oil from some other countries and from the North Sea. But he added quickly that the price of North Sea oil does not influence Saudi Arabia's and OPEC's price-fixing policies.

He expressed the hope that the OPEC countries will agree upon a joint price at their next meeting in September. He also said he hoped that Norway could play an important role as a useful link between OPEC-member countries and the industrialised countries.

Sheikh Yamani refused to reveal if Saudi Arabia will keep up its present 9.5 million barrels-a-day oil production when the production level for the next three

months is decided later this month. "It is possible that it will continue at the same level. If we reduced the daily production to 8.5 million barrels, it could even push the price above the \$32 per-barrel level decided in Algeria last week," Sheikh Yamani said.

## EEC, Arab funds review projects worth \$3.7b

BRUSSELS, June 18 (R) — The European Common Market and nine Arab or Islamic financial institutions have agreed to increase consultations on the co-financing of development projects, a spokesman said today.

The EEC and the Arab funds representatives during a first consultative meeting here yesterday reviewed 19 projects involving a total investment of \$3.7 billion in which the EEC would contribute 31 per cent, the Arab funds more than 36 per cent, with the rest coming from World Bank agencies and self-financing by the countries involved, he said.

They also examined investment opportunities which would come within the Lomé Two trade and aid convention, signed between the European community and 59 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries last October.

The spokesman said the EEC sought Arab financing for projects to develop communications in East and Central Africa.

A second consultative meeting would probably take place in an Arab country in the autumn, he added.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, June 18 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today:

One sterling	2.3325/35
One U.S. Dollar	1.1517/20
	1.7620/30
	1.9285/95
	1.6215/30
	28.13/15
	4.0995/1015
	833.50/834.00
	215.55/70
	4.1580/90
	4.8495/8505
	5.4735/50
One ounce of gold	603.50/605.50

U.S. dollar	
Canadian dollar	
West German marks	
Dutch guilders	
Swiss francs	
Belgian francs	
French francs	
Italian lire	
Japanese yen	
Swedish crowns	
Norwegian crowns	
Danish crowns	
U.S. dollars	

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, June 18 (R) — The market closed on a firm note a moderately active session, dealers said. At 1500 the FT was up 2.2 at 471.2.

Equities opened lower but buying at the cheaper levels continuing strength of the government bond sector helped most leading shares higher. Long dated bonds added around point while shorts gained around 1/2 point, with demand still the main factor. Gold shares generally closed in extremely quiet trading while North American shares narrowly mixed.

Stores continue to move higher, GUS and British Home gaining 10p and 12p respectively. Boots was 6p higher. Tesco closed unchanged on balance after results. Oil mixed after fluctuating narrowly throughout the session. Shell 8p both shed 2p but gains of 3p and 4p were seen in Bunn Ultramar respectively.

Gains of 4p to 8p were seen in Unilever, Thom, STC, Tube Investments and Pilkington though Lucas dipped 4p the trend.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	292.50/294.50
U.K. sterling	663.30/667.30
West German mark	165.90/166.90
Swiss franc	180.00/181.10
Italian lire	
(for every 100)	35.00/35.20
French franc	71.20/71.60
Dutch guilder	151.50/152.40
Swedish crown	70.20/70.70
Belgium franc	105.40/104.00
Japanese yen	
(for every 100)	135.60/136.40

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	50	5.450	5.450
Arabian Development and Investment	JD 2,000	250	1.110	1.110
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	700	1.500	1.500
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	6449	1.510	1.500
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	7275	1.800	1.780
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	1672	2.180	2.170
Arabian for Paper Manufacture and Trade	JD 1,000	1500	1.010	1.010
National Maritime Co.	JD 10,000	40	9.650	9.650
Dur Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	1600	3.700	3.670
Dur Al Shrah	JD 1,000	1600	0.980	0.970
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	1020	3.140	3.120
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	1050	0.970	0.950
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	22	25.600	25.600
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	1200	1.240	1.240
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	1862	1.900	1.880
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	JD 10,000	375	10.500	10.500
Jordan Worsteds Mills Co.	JD 1,000	1090	2.650	2.650
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	100	18.900	18.900
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	1250	1.350	1.340
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	2187	1.300	1.300
Garage Owners Federation Office Co.	JD 5,000	185	5.000	5.000
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	250	2.650	2.650
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	3981	9.250	9.250
National Steel Industry	JD 10,000	600	20.000	20.000

Total Volume Traded on Wednesday, June 18, 1980: JD 104,277

Total number of shares traded: 36,252

### Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High
1988	JD 10,000	20	204	10.200
1989	JD 10,000	5	50	10.000

Total Volume Traded on Wednesday, June 18, 1980: JD 254

Total number of bonds traded: 25

# AMMAN MARKET PLACE

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## Police minister pledges 'relentless action'

# Unofficial South Africa riots toll climbs to 36

JOHANNESBURG, June 18 (R) — The unofficial death toll in South Africa's worst riots for four years rose to 36 today with about 200 people reported injured.

Police Minister Louis le Grange blamed criminal and hooligan elements for looting, arson and stone-throwing in coloured (mixed race) suburbs of Cape Town last night. He pledged "relentless action."

He said his latest official figures were 11 dead from police fire "but there may be more." A survey carried out by the Cape Town evening newspaper *Argus*, based on the numbers of dead on arrival at hospitals, put the toll at 36 dead and some 200 injured.

Sporadic stone-throwing and arson were reported this morning

in the coloured industrial suburb of Elsies River. Local residents said more shooting was heard in the area, where millions of dollars worth of damage was done last night.

Shops, schools and business premises were attacked and set on fire, and at one textile plant alone fire damage was estimated at over \$3 million.

The Cape was the starting point for the two-month-old nationwide class boycott by mainly coloured students protesting against unequal education. The latest violence exploded two days ago on

the fourth anniversary of riots in Soweto, a black township near Johannesburg, in which nearly 600 people died.

It intensified after 35 people were injured in clashes with police in the segregated black and coloured townships, including Soweto, around Johannesburg and Bloemfontein. A white policeman was stabbed to death in Cape Town.

Mr. le Grange said today: "We are no longer dealing with school, meat or bus boycotts" — the latter referring to other disputes. "We are concerned now with criminal violence, (hooligan) elements and we will act relentlessly against them."

Mr. le Grange added: "It is the duty of the police to protect responsible and law-abiding citizens and we will do so no matter what."

The minister said the large majority of South Africa's black, coloured and Indian people were acting responsibly and "not taking advantage of what the hooligans are doing."

Newsmen in Cape Town, while suffering from a temporary police ban on entry into "trouble areas," reported that police in Elsies River — where two young demonstrators were shot dead two weeks ago — opened fire after warning looting crowds.

The coloured suburb's main streets looked like a battlefield, strewn with rubble, stones and burning tyres.

Although it was mainly work as usual for the first time in three days in Cape Town this morning, isolated cases of continued stoning and looting were reported.

A road block was set up by police on the highway near the D.F. Malan international airport. The road was cut for a time by gangs of stone-throwing youths last night. Strong police patrols were on duty and two planes carrying riot police reinforcements were flown into Cape Town today.

## New Hebrides peace talks begin today

PORT VILA, New Hebrides, June 18 (R) — Representatives of the New Hebrides government and rebels on the breakaway island of Espiritu Santo will meet tomorrow for a first effort to settle their differences peacefully rather than through force.

The peace talks will take place on Espiritu Santo which secessionists took over three weeks ago.

A spokesman for New Hebridean Chief Minister, Father Walter Lini, said the coming talks are expected to be only the first of a series aimed at a negotiated settlement.

The French-speaking rebels fear that Santo will not prosper after the New Hebrides become independent of France and Britain, which have jointly ruled the South Pacific island chain for the past 74 years. Independence is scheduled for July 30.

The spokesman for Father Lini, Mr. John Beasant, told a press conference today that the government accepted that the restoration of the full authority of the central administration on Espiritu Santo would be a gradual process.

Mr. Beasant said the government would be prepared to lift its trade and communications embargo against Santo in return for some initial token recognition of its authority there.

The rebels themselves offered tomorrow's talks after a peace initiative by Father Lini was thwarted yesterday. The secessionists blocked the local airfield, preventing a plane carrying government negotiators from landing.

The head of that mission, Mr. Sela Molisa, was invited by rebel leader Jimmy Stevens to come to Santo for the new peace effort, accompanied only by one British and one French official.

At his press conference, Mr. Beasant reiterated the Lini government's anger at a statement made in Paris yesterday by Mr. Paul Dijoud, the French minister of overseas territories, about events in the New Hebrides and the presence of British commandos. The troops arrived last weekend at Father Lini's request.

Mr. Dijoud attacked Britain for sending the troops and accused Father Lini's government of "not inconsiderable responsibility" for the present situation.

Mr. Beasant said the government had received messages of support from Australia, Western Samoa, Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea while the Western Samoan government had actually participated in the blockade against Santo.

## Authoritative research body warns of growing threats to world peace

LONDON, June 18 (R) — The International Institute for Strategic Studies today (Thursday) issued a gloomy review of world security, warning of growing threats to peace with unbridled military competition between nations.

The authoritative London-based research body, in a survey of 1979, cited as dangers to international stability the industrialised world's dependence on oil, a looming energy crisis in the Soviet Union, an apparent end to détente, major new Western armament programmes and a Chinese strategic build-up.

Presenting the annual review to a news conference, Institute director Christopher Bertram said it was difficult to resist widespread fears that the world might be drifting towards war.

"We feel confident there are sufficient barriers against a break-out of major war but we are concerned about the sum of weaknesses and instabilities and the ability to cope with them," he said. The institute noted a general deterioration in East-West, particularly U.S.-Soviet relations, a marked reduction in expectations of arms control and signs that, after years of what it called unmatched Soviet military effort, Western countries were now responding with major new military programmes.

"From very different perspectives both Moscow and Washington appeared to have concluded that détente between them amounted to little," the survey said. "The invasion of Afghanistan thus seemed to mark the end of East-West détente that had begun a decade earlier. What would follow was unclear, but it was hardly likely that there would be a return to the presumptions, or the expectations, of the 1970s," it stated.

The industrialised world's dependence on secure oil supplies had turned threats to the stability of the Gulf region into threats to international security as a whole, it said.

There was also an increasing tendency in the West to consider Third World crises within the matrix of East-West global relations rather than in their specific local and regional setting, it stated.

The survey said that rearmament programmes in the Western alliance, particularly with new U.S. strategic efforts, would probably increase the vulnerability of the Soviet Union during the 1980s.

"Another factor affecting the USSR's outlook was that the days of her self-sufficiency in energy supplies appeared to be numbered," the survey said.

"Western concerns that the Afghan intervention might be the first step towards a military interference in the sensitive Gulf region might seem premature, but it was nonetheless likely that the Soviet Union would see her military weight as a useful lever against oil-producing countries if she were to seek preferential agreements for the supply of energy," it stated.

The institute said a consensus was forming in the United States

in favour of increased military spending and a more assertive U.S. presence abroad, but expressed concern at what it said was a growing uneasiness within the Western alliance.

The United States was no longer always willing to provide leadership and, even when the will was there, not always able to command the immediate respect of its allies, the institute said.

"In the difficult 1980s it will no longer be enough for the United States' major allies to call for U.S. leadership and, if it were not forthcoming, to pursue their own national interests," it said.

"They will have to take a greater share in the common effort of maintaining the alliance and assuring its relevance," it concluded.

Both the farmers and the lorry drivers were considering extending their separate blockades across the 600 kilometres long border to Hendaye on the Atlantic coast.

The row started on Monday when ten Spanish lorries were set ablaze inside France near the town of Perpignan, about 30 kilometres from La Junquera.

French police said the row was gathering momentum with the farmers prepared for a major showdown should Spanish lorries carry fruit and vegetables across the border.

Both the farmers and the lorry drivers were considering extending their separate blockades across the 600 kilometres long border to Hendaye on the Atlantic coast.

## Spanish lorry drivers French farmers block traffic at border point

LA JUNQUERA, Spain, June 18 (R) — Spanish lorry drivers and French farmers caused lengthy traffic queues of holidaymakers and other vehicles at several eastern border crossings today with a blockade that threatens to spread along the frontier.

Spanish lorry drivers are protesting at attacks on their vehicles by French farmers who in turn are angry about cheap agricultural imports from Spain.

The worst congestion was at La Junquera on the Spanish side of the border where a queue of cars and lorries stretched eight kilometres. The scene was the same in France at towns like Perthus and Port Bou where French farmers have used their own lorries to block the main routes for French and northern European holidaymakers heading for the Spanish Mediterranean.

Spanish officials said up to 1,000 lorries were blocking the crossing at La Junquera. In Geneva, the International Road Transport Union (IRU) said French road hauliers also had joined the dispute on the side of their Spanish colleagues.

The IRU reported that road hauliers had joined Spanish colleagues in the querra blockade to show support for the Spanish lorries.

An IRU spokesman said lorry drivers were also reloading goods at Perpignan, a distribution point for the market. The French road transport federation had asked urgent meeting with the interior minister.

The spokesman said it was disturbed at the threats to attack any Spanish entering France.

"That is adding fat to the fire," he said. "Anything the situation seems to be getting worse," the spokesman said.

Anti-riot squads, helicopters, were standing by to escort convoys of Spanish lorries through southern France. French authorities were using the riot squads to further infuriating the

Spanish lorries were France at Hendaye but in of 15 for safety.

Customs officials said it was not to allow any French cars at all through their border until the French government then assurances that the travel through France will be determined not to lift the blockade until the question of Spanish agricultural was settled.

Diplomatic contacts in and meetings between and lorry drivers have so far to solve the problem, erupted only a few days French President Valéry d'Estaing said the entry, and other new member EEC could be delayed.

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## Political row breaks out over commemoration of call for French resistance

PARIS, June 18 (R) — A political row heavy with electoral overtones raged today over the commemoration of General de Gaulle's call from London for French resistance on June 18, 1940.

The row prompted President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to cancel plans to speak at the national resistance memorial at Mont Valerien, in the western Paris suburbs.

The memorial marks the spot where about 3,000 resistance fighters were executed by Nazi firing squads during the 1940-1944 German occupation of France.

Gaullist militants denounced the president for trying to exploit General de Gaulle's political heritage with presidential elections only a year away.

Emotions ran high because the general's historic call — "France has lost a battle but France has not lost the war" — inspires intense patriotic fervour and its anniversary has become a solemn commemoration of national redemption.

Recent polls have shown that Frenchmen today are more strongly attached than before to General de Gaulle's memory and his concept of national independence, grandeur and dignity.

French political parties hostile to the general during his lifetime now vie with each other in claiming to be his true political heirs.

Many Gaullist faithfuls hold Mr. Giscard d'Estaing responsible for General de Gaulle's downfall in a 1969 referendum when the current president called for a "no" vote.

They were shocked to learn of plans for the presidential address at Mont Valerien late today since General de Gaulle himself never spoke there, abiding by a strict ceremonial of silent homage to fallen resistance heroes.

Parliamentary speaker Jacques Chaban-Delmas conveyed Gaullist objections to the president, whose spokesman said last night that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had decided not to speak as a gesture of conciliation.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's decision followed open threats that the ceremony would be boycotted by veterans of the free French forces who traditionally line up outside the crypt where the bodies of a dozen resistance martyrs are buried.

The row over the ceremony followed a walkout from the French National Assembly by Gaullist parliamentarians yesterday over another emotionally-tinged period of recent French history, the end of France's rule over

Algeria in 1962.

The deputies were incensed at the presence over the weekend in Toulon of a cabinet member at a ceremony held by former settlers in Algeria where tribute was paid to the right-wing OAS secret army organisation.

Gaullist parliamentary leaders said they would return to the assembly only when Prime Minister Raymond Barre explained why junior minister Jacques Dominiati did not leave the ceremony when tribute was paid to an army officer executed for attempting to assassinate General de Gaulle.

Mr. Dominiati, state secretary for former overseas settlers, and several other leading supporters of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing were deeply involved in the struggle to keep Algeria French.

The head of the Gaullist Party, Mr. Jacques Chirac, was widely expected to challenge Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for the French presidency in June 1981, but he has yet to commit himself.

## Due to 'U.S.-West European policy differences' Venice summit an 'urgent venture'

WASHINGTON, June 18 (R) — President Carter flies to Europe tomorrow for a seven-nation economic summit which follows a series of challenges by major allies to U.S. political leadership.

American officials said differences between the president and West European countries over policy in Asia and the Middle East made the trip an extremely urgent venture.

The economic summit will take place in Venice on Sunday and Monday, at a time when the allies have been displaying growing independence of the United States.

What many commentators and officials describe as an erosion of confidence has resulted from the crises in Iran and Afghanistan, policy in the Middle East and doubts that Mr. Carter can be an effective leader in an American presidential election year.

The president will begin his European tour on Friday with a two-day state visit to Rome, where he will meet Pope John Paul. Later he will travel to Belgrade, Madrid and Lisbon before returning to Washington on June 26.

The president's main concern will be the Venice summit, where international political problems will be on the agenda for the first time since the seven-nation economic gatherings began in 1975.

Among the leaders Mr. Carter will meet in Venice will be French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who has long shown his independence of the United States and angered U.S. officials by conferring with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev last month without consulting Washington in advance.

Also attending the summit will be West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, whose plans to visit Moscow at the end of the month has caused some nervousness in the White House, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, whose government watered down sanctions she had pledged to impose against Iran.

Other participants will be the leaders of Italy, Japan and Canada.

Time has been reserved at the summit for a review of allied differences with President Carter, who is certain to appeal for stronger support of the United States than has been displayed in the past few months.

Mr. Carter was expected to urge the West Europeans, all of whom are members of the European Economic Community (EEC), to avoid any action that could endanger U.S.-sponsored peace efforts in the Middle East.

The EEC last week called for the "association" of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in peace moves which now involve

Egypt and Israel. Negotiations between these two countries on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank of Jordan and Gaza have bogged down.

The West Europeans, who believe the Camp David peace process has failed, dropped plans to take the Middle East problem to the United Nations after the president threatened to veto such a move.

Although Secretary of State Edmund Muskie described the EEC backdown as evidence of restraint, Mr. Carter was believed ready to make an urgent appeal to permit the process to go forward in new talks to be held by U.S., Egyptian and Israeli officials early next month.

## Yugoslav officials slam abuse of Tito veneration

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, June 18 (AP) — Yugoslavs by the thousands are still filing past the white marble tomb of President Josip Broz Tito, who died May 4 after 35 years in power.

But organised busloads now outnumber private mourners and Yugoslav officials have made their first complaints that parts of the Tito cult have gotten out of hand.

Tourist agencies ignore official schedules for visiting the tomb, they say, and profiteers have tried to cash in on the market for Tito trinkets.

"The name or face of Tito should not become a means for commercial competition between merchants or even speculators," warned the magazine *Iskustvo*. As some Belgrade residents complained that Tito lapel pins were selling for triple normal market prices, the magazine accused unnamed entrepreneurs of seeking "easy profits through illegal sales of pins and similar souvenirs."

Tito's tomb, inside a garden pavilion on the grounds of his Belgrade residence, has become the centrepiece of the officially approved veneration campaign. Official delegations are now taken there and U.S. President Jimmy Carter will lay a wreath there on June 24 in the first public ceremony of his one-day visit to Yugoslavia.

Officials said tourist agencies had sent buses off to the tomb without consulting the Socialist Alliance, the Communist Party mass organisation which has been assigned to control the flow of visitors.

A rotation system has been worked out so that different parts of the country can send visitors on different days.



Josip Broz Tito

Officials complained that for a time, whole factories were closing down and coming to see the tomb on working days. The practice has been discouraged.

Tito's residence was closed to the public during his life and his blue-uniformed presidential guards stood watch outside its high walls.

A route through its elegantly landscaped grounds was opened to the public two days after the elaborate state funeral on May 8.

More than a month later, lines of people three and four abreast still snake back through the grounds, out onto a street and back into Belgrade's Hyde Park — named before World War II for the one in London.

Nearly 300,000 people, which together with the pavilion and part of the residence grounds is to be included in a memorial complex capable of holding thousands of visitors at a time.

Yugoslav officials announced plans for the complex after Tito's death, saying he had approved it as long as no trees were cut down unnecessarily.

## The cradle and the grave

When many children die in infancy, you would expect population growth to be slow. But the opposite is the case. Leading Indian demographer S.L. Rao examines the paradoxical link between birth- and death-rates.

Call it irony or call it a paradox, but one of the greatest triumphs of international cooperation may well be causing one of its greatest challenges of the immediate future. For the very triumph achieved in the struggle against the traditional killer diseases is allowing more children to survive and more people to live longer and has led to an immediate increase in population numbers.

Indeed, as health facilities become more and more widely available, many countries are experiencing an alarming population surge.

Demographers are more and more convinced that this improvement in health conditions and the consequent jump in the population is a prerequisite for an eventual decline in fertility rates.

No considerations, of course, should hinder the desirability of overcoming disease as an end in itself. Nevertheless the immediate effect is the growth in numbers now being experienced in many parts of the developing world.

If for no other reason, this increase is furthered by the practical consideration that it is easier to reduce the number of deaths than the number of births, at any rate in the short run.

It is significant that Africa has both the highest birth rates and the highest infant mortality figures of any world region. No decline in the annual population growth rate there can really be expected until the improvements in death rates have become established as more of a reality on the continent.

For it seems that the parents insure against a high rate of infant mortality by having more births, and that only when death rates fall do they risk having smaller families.

Perhaps one of the best examples of an area where declining death rates have been accompanied by declining fertility rates is Sri Lanka. There, infant deaths have declined from 141 per 1000 just after the Second World War to 50 per 1000 in 1968 and have continued to drop since.

The overall population, after showing a high rate of increase for the first part of this period, has shown a sharp decline in recent years. In figures, the annual growth rate was 2.8 per cent during the period 1946-53 while in 1974 it had fallen to 1.4 per cent.

Similarly, there are clear indications that the level of fertility has started to decline in developing countries as a whole. During the 1965-75 decade, the birth rate in a group of 94 developing countries declined by about 13 per cent.

This trend, though a very welcome sign, should not lead us to a

sense of complacency in meeting the population challenges. In fact, there is an urgent need to reinforce the factors that are responsible for this decline and to initiate action where such declines have not yet begun.

All these changes in birth rates have also drastically changed the age of this planet's population. The world is getting older.

A glance at the changing age structures of the world's population shows new challenges ahead but also a unique opportunity for the less developed countries to catch up.

Over the next twenty years there will be a small but significant ageing of the population throughout the world.

While this will be more pro-

ployment in many of the countries, this is unlikely a satisfactory solution to the problem.

The challenge to the governments of the developing nations is going to be to new policies and programmes which will respond to the needs for most of them an entire situation. This has been, about by the success of it against many of the traditional killer diseases and the increase in life expectancy.

Yet, unless these new can be developed and to the particular needs economic realities of the world, there is the real danger that the hopes of being longer and resist an en-



## Waldheim voices cautious hope that world can curb arms race

UNITED NATIONS, June 18 (AP) — U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim expressed cautious hope yesterday that the world can curb the arms race now costing it "one million dollars per minute, day in and day out."

Addressing an international conference on disarmament called by non-government organisations associated with the United Nations, Mr. Waldheim declared: "Humanity today possesses the means to destroy all civilisation, and indeed organised life in our planet. At the same time, it is unable to feed and clothe the world's poor. This is an intolerable situation."

He told some 600 conference delegates from 40 countries their mission was to help bring public opinion to pressure governments for disarmament.

"We are entitled to feel a sense of cautious hope, if not optimism," he said. "The hope arises ultimately from the special nature of the human mind. We possess qualities of compassion, idealism



Kurt Waldheim

and responsibility." Describing the extent of the arms race, Mr. Waldheim said: "There exists on our planet today more explosive power than food, measured in pounds per person. The world's combined weapons of mass destruction suffice to kill every man, woman and child ten times over."

Comparing resources spent on projects for the benefit of human-

ity and those spent on arms, he said the entire project to wipe out smallpox — a disease which as recently as 1961 killed two million people in one year — cost about \$300 million.

"This equals the price of no more than a few modern super-sonic bombers," he said. The cost of worldwide control of malaria, which in Africa alone kills about one million infants a year, is estimated at about \$2 million annually, he said. "This is the sum that is spent in less than two days on military pursuits."

Mr. Waldheim warned against seeking drastic disarmament. "I would urge you to devote your efforts to advocating credible objectives rather than Utopian goals," he said.

"To ask for an abrupt dismantling of all weapon systems would detract from the force of demanding that concrete measures be taken which will arrest the arms race and divert military expenditures towards develop-